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RESULTS OF MEASURES

MADE AT THE

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

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ASTRONOMER ROYAL,

OF

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SUN

TAKEN AT

GREENWICH, IN INDIA, AND IN MAURITIUS,

IN THE YEAR

1902.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE GREENWICH OBSERVATIONS, 1902.)

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1904.

GREENWICH PHOTOHELIOGRAPHIC RESULTS, 1902.

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GREENWICH PHOTOHELIOGRAPHIC RESULTS, 1902.

INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. *Measures of Positions and Areas of Sun Spots and Faculae on Photographs taken at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, at Dehra Dūn in India, and at the Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius, in the year 1902; with the deduced Heliographic Longitudes and Latitudes.*

The photographs from which these measures were made were taken either at Greenwich; at Dehra Dūn, North-West Provinces, India; or at the Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius.

The photographs of the Greenwich series were taken with the Thompson Photoheliograph throughout the year. This instrument is a photographic refractor of 9 inches aperture, presented to the Royal Observatory by Sir Henry Thompson, which has been fitted with an enlarging doublet by Ross, and with a camera and shutter for rapid exposure, so as to take photographs of the Sun on a scale of about 7·5 inches to the solar diameter. It has been mounted on the tube of the 26-inch Thompson Photographic refractor throughout the year.

The photographs have been taken throughout the year on gelatine dry plates, "Lantern" plates supplied by R. W. Thomas and Co. being used, with hydroquinone development.

The Indian photographs, which have been forwarded by the Solar Physics Committee to fill the gaps in the Greenwich series, were taken under the superintendence of the Deputy Surveyor-General, Trigonometrical Survey of India, with a Dallmeyer Photoheliograph giving an image of the Sun nearly 8 inches in diameter. In the process adopted at Dehra Dūn, bromo-iodized collodion wet-plates have been generally used in connexion with iron development; but several "Lantern" dry-plates have also been taken.

The Mauritius photographs were taken under the superintendence of Mr. T. F. Claxton, Director of the Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius, with a Dallmeyer Photoheliograph, giving an image of the Sun about 8 inches in diameter. At the Mauritius Observatory bromo-iodized gelatine dry plates have been used with alkaline development.

Photographs of the Sun were taken at Greenwich on 177 days, and Indian photographs on 162 days with Mauritius photographs on 10 days have been received from the Solar Physics Committee to complete the total of 349 days for which there are either Greenwich, Indian, or Mauritius photographs of the Sun available for measurement in 1902.

The *first* column on each page contains the Greenwich civil time at which each photograph was taken, expressed by the day of the year and decimals of a day, reckoning from Greenwich mean midnight January 1d. 0h., and also by the day of the month (civil reckoning), which latter is placed opposite the total area of Spots and Faculae for the day. The photographs taken in India are distinguished by the letter I., and those taken in Mauritius by the letter M.

The *second* column contains the initials of the two persons measuring the photograph; the initial on the left being that of the person who measured the photograph on the left of the centre of the measuring instrument, and that on the right being that of the person who measured on the right of the centre.

The following are the signatures of those persons who measured the photographs for the year 1902:—

E. W. Maunder	- - - M	R. Fowler	- - - RF
	A. H. Smith	- - - AS	

The *third* column gives the No. of the group, and the letter for the spot. The groups are numbered in order of their appearance.

The *next two* columns give the distance from the centre of the Sun in terms of the Sun's radius, and the position-angle from the Sun's axis, reckoned from the Sun's north pole in the direction *n*, *f*, *s*, *p*, both results being corrected for the effects of astronomical refraction.

The measures of the photographs were made with a large position-micrometer specially constructed by Messrs. Troughton and Simms for the measurement of

photographs of the Sun up to 12 inches in diameter. In this micrometer the photograph is held with its film-side uppermost on three pillars fixed on a circular plate, which can be turned through a small angle, about a pivot in its circumference, by means of a screw and antagonistic spring acting at the opposite extremity of the diameter. The pivot of this plate is mounted on the circumference of another circular plate, which can be turned by screw-action about a pivot in its circumference, 90° distant from that of the upper plate, this pivot being mounted on a circular plate with position-circle which rotates about its centre. By this means small movements in two directions at right angles to each other can be readily given, and the photograph can be accurately centred with respect to the position-circle. When this has been done, a positive eyepiece, having at its focus a glass diaphragm ruled with cross-lines into squares, with sides of one-hundredth of an inch (for measurement of areas), is moved along a slide diametrically across the photograph, the diaphragm being nearly in contact with the photographic film, so that parallax is avoided. The distance of a spot or facula from the centre of the Sun is read off by means of a scale and vernier to 1-250th of an inch (corresponding to 0.001 of the Sun's radius for photographs having a solar diameter of 8 inches). The position-angle is read off on a large position-circle which rotates with the photographic plate. The photograph is illuminated by diffused light reflected from white paper placed at an angle of 45° between the photograph and the plate below.

The following is the process of measurement of a photograph:—By means of the screws attached to the circular plates carrying the pillars which hold the photograph, the image of the Sun is centred as accurately as possible by rotation. The position-circle is then set to the readings 0° , 90° , 180° , and 270° in succession, and the scale readings taken for the two limbs. The scale being so adjusted that its zero coincides with the centre of rotation of the position-circle, the mean of the eight readings for the limb gives the mean radius of the Sun directly.

At the principal focus of the photoheliograph are two cross-spider-lines which serve to determine the zero of position-angles on the photograph.

The zero of position-angles for the Photoheliograph employed at Greenwich has been determined by the measurement of a plate which has been exposed to the Sun's rays twice, with an interval of about 100 seconds between the two exposures, the instrument being firmly clamped. Two images of the Sun, overlapping each other by about a fifth part of the Sun's diameter, were therefore produced upon the plate, and the exposures having been so given that the line joining the cusps passed approximately through the centre of the plate, the inclination of the

wires of the photoheliograph to this line was measured with the position-micrometer, and a small correction for the inclination of the Sun's path was then applied. The following tables give the correction for zero of position for the mean of the two wires as thus determined :—

	Date, Greenwich Civil Time.	Correction for Zero.
	d h	
1902 January	25. 12	+ 0.25
February	5. 13	+ 0.23
	20. 12	+ 0.19
March	13. 11	+ 0.28
April	2. 10	+ 0.25
May	3. 10	+ 0.25½
	28. 10	+ 0.20
June	19. 10	+ 0.21½
July	8. 11	+ 0.30
	26. 10	+ 0.26
August	15. 15	+ 0.32
	29. 10	+ 0.23
September	13. 10	+ 0.23
	29. 14	+ 0.35
October	14. 14	+ 0.39
	29. 10	+ 0.22
November	1. 13	+ 0.32
	18. 12	+ 0.20
December	2. 12	+ 0.31
	15. 13	+ 0.31
	30. 11	+ 0.22
1903 January	14. 10	+ 0.22

A correction of $+0^\circ 4$ for zero of position has been applied throughout the year.

The zero of the position-circle of the micrometer has been determined from the readings of the position-circle for the four extremities of the two wires. The resulting combined correction is applied to all position-circle readings for spots and faculae, so as to give true position-angles.

In the use of the photoheliographs at Dehra Dūn and in Mauritius the position circle has always been set to the zero as determined by allowing the diurnal motion to carry a spot or the Sun's limb along the horizontal wire, and the accuracy of the adjustment has been tested at short intervals. No correction for zero of position of the wires has therefore been applied for the reduction of the photographs taken in India or in Mauritius.

The uncorrected distance from the Sun's centre for spots and faculae is read off directly to 1-250th of an inch by means of a scale and vernier, the zero of

the scale of the new micrometer being adjusted to coincide with the centre of the instrument.

Two sets of measures of the Sun's limb and of spots and faculae on each photograph have been taken, and the mean of the two sets adopted.

No correction has been applied to the photographs on account of distortion.

The correction for the effect of refraction has been thus found, the Sun's image being assumed to be sensibly an ellipse. The refraction being sensibly $c \tan z$ where $c = \sin 57''\cdot 5 = \frac{1}{3600}$ nearly, and z is the apparent zenith-distance, we shall have—

$$\frac{\text{Vertical Diameter}}{\text{Horizontal Diameter}} = \frac{1 - c \sec^2 z}{1 - c} = 1 - c \tan^2 z;$$

and thus the effect of refraction will be to diminish any vertical ordinate y by the quantity $c \tan^2 z$. Resolving this along and perpendicular to the radius vector r , and putting v for the position-angle of the vertex, we have for δr and $\delta \theta$, the corrections to radius vector and position-angle for the effect of refraction—

$$\delta r = + c \cdot \tan^2 z \times r \cdot \cos^2(\theta - v) = + c \cdot \tan^2 z \times r \times \frac{1 + \cos 2(\theta - v)}{2},$$

$$\delta \theta = - c \cdot \tan^2 z \cdot \sin(\theta - v) \cdot \cos(\theta - v) = - c \cdot \tan^2 z \frac{\sin 2(\theta - v)}{2}.$$

The quantity δr thus found is the correction, on the supposition that a horizontal diameter of the Sun is taken as the scale. But, as the mean of two diameters at right angles has been used, the scale itself requires the correction $\delta R = + c \cdot \tan^2 z \times R \times \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1 + \cos 2(\theta_0 - v)}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos 2(\theta_0 + 90^\circ - v)}{2} \right\} = + \frac{1}{2} c R \cdot \tan^2 z$, where R is the Sun's mean radius and $\theta_0, \theta_0 + 90^\circ$ the position-angles of the two diameters measured. Thus the final correction to r becomes—

$$\delta r = + c \cdot \tan^2 z \times r \times \frac{\cos 2(\theta - v)}{2}.$$

The quantities $c \tan^2 z, - \frac{\sin 2(\theta - v)}{2}$, and $\frac{\cos 2(\theta - v)}{2}$ have been tabulated for use as follows, $c \tan^2 z$ being expressed in circular measure and in arc for application to distances and position-angles respectively :—

$c \tan^2 z.$

z .	In Circular Measure.	In Arc.	z .	In Circular Measure.	In Arc.	z .	In Circular Measure.	In Arc.
°			°			°		
80	.0089	31	70	.0021	7	60	.0008	3
79	.0073	25	69	.0019	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	.0007	2
78	.0061	21	68	.0017	6	56	.0006	2
77	.0052	18	67	.0015	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.0005	2
76	.0045	15	66	.0014	5	52	.0005	2
75	.0039	13	65	.0013	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	.0004	1
74	.0034	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	.0012	4	45	.0003	1
73	.0030	10	63	.0011	4	40	.0002	1
72	.0026	9	62	.0010	3	30	.0001	0
71	.0023	8	61	.0009	3			

Factors for Refraction.

$\theta - v$	$\theta - v$	$\frac{\text{Sin } z (\theta - v)}{2}$	$\frac{\text{Cos } z (\theta - v)}{2}$	$\theta - v$	$\theta - v$	$\frac{\text{Sin } z (\theta - v)}{2}$	$\frac{\text{Cos } z (\theta - v)}{2}$
°	°			°	°		
0	180	.00	+	.50	90	.00	-.50
5	185	-.09	+	.49	95	.275	-.09
10	190	-.17	+	.47	100	.280	-.17
15	195	-.25	+	.43	105	.285	-.25
20	200	-.32	+	.38	110	.290	-.32
25	205	-.38	+	.32	115	.295	-.38
30	210	-.43	+	.25	120	.300	-.43
35	215	-.47	+	.17	125	.305	-.47
40	220	-.49	+	.09	130	.310	-.49
45	225	-.50		.00	135	.315	-.50
50	230	-.49		.09	140	.320	-.49
55	235	-.47		.17	145	.325	-.47
60	240	-.43		.25	150	.330	-.43
65	245	-.38		.32	155	.335	-.38
70	250	-.32		.38	160	.340	-.32
75	255	-.25		.43	165	.345	-.25
80	260	-.17		.47	170	.350	-.17
85	265	-.09		.49	175	.355	-.09
90	270	.00		.50	180	.360	.00

The position-angle of the vertex v is readily taken from a globe.

The distance from centre in terms of the Sun's radius given in the fourth column

is then readily found by dividing the measured distance r_0 , as corrected for refraction, by the measured mean radius of the Sun, R ; and the position-angle from the Sun's axis given in the *fifth column* is obtained by applying to the position-angle (from the N. point) corrected for refraction the position-angle of the Sun's axis derived from the *Auxiliary Tables for determining the Angle of Position of the Sun's Axis, and the Latitude and Longitude of the Earth referred to the Sun's Equator*, by Warren De La Rue, F.R.S.

The *sixth* and *seventh* columns give the heliographic longitude and latitude of the spot, which are thus computed.* Let r be the measured distance of a spot from the centre of the Sun's apparent disk, R the measured radius of the Sun on the photograph, (R) the tabular semidiameter of the Sun in arc, and ρ, ρ' the angular distances of a spot from the centre of the apparent disk as viewed from the Sun's centre and from the Earth respectively. Then we have—

$$\rho' = \frac{r}{R}(R); \text{ and } \sin(\rho + \rho') = \frac{r}{R},$$

whence $\rho = \sin^{-1} \frac{r}{R} - \rho'$.

Log. $\sin \rho$ and log. $\cos \rho$, as computed from this formula, are given in *Tables for the Reduction of Solar Observations No. 2*, by Warren De La Rue, F.R.S. Then, if D , λ are the heliographic latitudes of the Earth and the spot respectively, referred to the Sun's equator, and L, l the heliographic longitudes reckoned from the ascending node of the Sun's equator on the ecliptic, and χ the position-angle from the Sun's axis, we have by the ordinary equations of spherical trigonometry—

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \lambda &= \cos \rho \sin D + \sin \rho \cos D \cos \chi \\ \sin(L - l) &= \sin \chi \sin \rho \sec \lambda.\end{aligned}$$

The quantities L and D are derived from Warren De La Rue's *Auxiliary Tables* before referred to, in the computation of which the following formulæ have been used—

$$\begin{aligned}\tan L &= \cos I \tan(\Theta - N) \\ \sin D &= \sin I \sin(\Theta - N)\end{aligned}$$

where I is the inclination of the Sun's equator to the ecliptic, N the longitude of the ascending node, and Θ the longitude of the Sun.

* "Researches on Solar Physics: Heliographical Positions and Areas of Sun Spots observed with the Kew Photoheliograph during the years 1862 and 1863," by W. De La Rue, B. Stewart, and B. Loewy. *Phil. Trans.*, 1869.

The position-angle χ is given by the formula—

$$\chi = P + G + H$$

where P is the position-angle from the north point of the Sun, and G and H two auxiliary angles given by the formulæ—

$$\begin{aligned} \tan G &= \tan \omega \cos \odot \\ \tan H &= \tan I \cos (\odot - N) \end{aligned}$$

where ω is the obliquity of the ecliptic.

It will be seen that G is the inclination of two planes through the line joining the centres of the Earth and Sun passing through the poles of the Earth and of the ecliptic respectively, and that H is the inclination of two planes through the same line and the poles of the Sun and of the ecliptic. The values assumed for I , N , ω in the computation of the tables are $7^{\circ}15'$, $74^{\circ}24'$, and $23^{\circ}27'5$ respectively.

The heliographic longitude of the spot is found from l , the heliographic longitude from node, by subtracting the reduction to the prime meridian, which is the longitude of the node at the epoch of the photograph, referred to the assumed prime meridian, the latter being the meridian which passed through the ascending node at mean noon, 1854 Jan. 1. The period of rotation assumed is 25.38 days.

The heliographic longitude and latitude of the centre of the Sun's disk at the time of the exposure of each photograph are also given (in brackets) in the *sixth* and *seventh* columns respectively. The longitude of the centre of the disk is found by subtracting the reduction to the prime meridian from L , the longitude of the centre from the node. The latitude of the centre is of course the same as D , the heliographic latitude of the Earth.

The measures of areas given in the *last three* columns were made with a glass diaphragm ruled into squares, with sides of one-hundredth of an inch, and placed as nearly as possible in contact with the photographic film. The integral number of squares and parts of a square contained in the area of a spot or facula was estimated by the observer, two independent sets of measures being made by two observers. The mean of the two sets of measures has been taken for each photograph. The factor for converting the areas, as measured in ten-thousandths of a square inch, into millionths of the Sun's visible hemisphere, allowing for the effect of foreshortening, has been inferred by means of a table of double entry, giving the equivalent of one square for different values of the Sun's radius, and for different distances of the spot or facula from the Sun's centre as measured by means of the position-micrometer.

The individual spots in a group have in some cases not been measured separately, but combined into a cluster of two or three small spots close together, the position of the centre of gravity and the aggregate area of the cluster being given. The actual number of individual spots is usually stated in the notes.

§ 2. Ledgers of Areas and Heliographic Positions of Groups of Sun Spots deduced from the measurement of the Solar photographs for each day in the year 1902.

In these ledgers the daily results for each group are collected together from the measures of the individual spots and given in a condensed form. The first column gives, for each day on which the group was observed, the Greenwich civil time at which each photograph was taken, expressed by the day of the month (civil reckoning) and the decimals of a day reckoning from Greenwich mean midnight. The second and third columns give the sums, for each day, of the projected areas of all the umbræ and whole spots comprised in the group, the projected area being the area as it is measured upon the photograph, uncorrected for foreshortening, and expressed in millionths of the Sun's apparent disk. The fourth and fifth columns give the sums for each day of the areas of all the umbræ and whole spots comprised in the group, corrected for foreshortening, and expressed in millionths of the Sun's visible hemisphere. The sixth and seventh columns give the mean longitude and latitude of the group, found by multiplying the longitude and latitude of each separately measured component of the group by its area, and dividing the sum of the products by the sum of the areas. The last column gives the mean longitude of the group from the central meridian, and is found by subtracting the longitude of the centre of the disk from the mean longitude of the group. At the foot of these daily results for each group are given the mean areas of umbræ and whole spots and the mean longitude and latitude for the period of observation.

§ 3. Total Projected Areas of Sun Spots and Faculae for each day, and Mean Areas and Mean Heliographic Latitude of Sun Spots and Faculae for each Rotation of the Sun, and for the year 1902.

This section requires no further explanation.

W. H. M. CHRISTIE.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

1904, April 30.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

MEASURES OF POSITIONS AND AREAS

OF

SUN SPOTS AND FACULÆ

ON

PHOTOGRAPHS

TAKEN WITH THE

PHOTOHELIOGRAPHS

AT GREENWICH, IN INDIA, AND IN MAURITIUS,

WITH THE DEDUCED

HELIOGRAPHIC LONGITUDES AND LATITUDES.

1902.

MEASURES OF POSITIONS AND AREAS OF SUN SPOTS AND FACULÆ ON PHOTOGRAPHS

MEASURES of POSITIONS and AREAS of SUN SPOTS and FACULÆ on PHOTOGRAPHS taken at the ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH, at DEHRA DUN in INDIA, and at the ROYAL ALFRED OBSERVATORY, MAURITIUS, in the Year 1902.

NOTE.—The Greenwich Civil Time at which the Photograph was taken is expressed by the Day of the Year and decimals of a day, reckoning from Midnight, January 1st ob. For convenience of reference, the Month and Day of the Month (Civil Reckoning) are added.

The letter I. signifies that the photograph was taken in India; the letter M. that the photograph was taken in Mauritius; the time given is Greenwich Civil Time.

The position-angles are reckoned from the North Pole of the Sun's Axis in the direction N., E., S., W., N.

The Groups of Spots are numbered in the order of their appearance. When there is no number in the third column, it is to be understood that there is a Facula unaccompanied by a Spot. The positions of Faculae relative to the Spots with which they are associated are indicated by the letters n, s, p, f, c, denoting respectively north, south, preceding, following, concentric. The longitude and latitude of the centre of the disk are given in brackets.

The Areas of Spots and Faculae are expressed in millionths of the Sun's visible Hemisphere.

Greenwich Civil Time.	Measurer.	No. of Group, and Letter for Spot.	Distance from Centre in terms of Sun's Radius.	Position Angle from Sun's Axis.	HELIOPHOTOGRAPHIC		SPOTS.	FACULÆ.	Greenwich Civil Time.	Measurer.	No. of Group, and Letter for Spot.	Distance from Centre in terms of Sun's Radius.	HELIOPHOTOGRAPHIC		SPOTS.	FACULÆ.	
					Longitude.	Latitude.							Longitude.	Latitude.			
1902. Jan. 1		No Spots or Faculae.	°	°	°	°			1902. 8.187 I.	RF, M	4963 4963 Centre	0.125 0.176	118°7' 114°8'	11°4' — 7°5' (17°7') (—4°1')	47 31 (78)	246 244 (490)	(o)
1.190 I. Jan. 2	RF, M	Centre	0.804 0.885	241°8' 52°7' (109°9') (—3°3')	160°7' 55°3' +30°5'	—24°3' (—3°3')	(o)	(o)	9.186	RF, M	4964 4963a 4963 4963 Centre	0.815 0.129 0.149 0.105	307°4' 244°0' 229°4' 225°0'	51°0' +26°7' 11°4' — 7°4' 11°3' — 9°7' 9°0' — 8°4'	3 40 0 25	7 235 9 112	39p
2.182 I. Jan. 3	RF, M	Centre	0.901	245°3'	159°9'	—23°7'			10.186	RF, M	4963a 4963 4963 Centre	0.911 0.344 0.301	302°0' 261°1' 258°1'	51°2' +26°8' 11°4' — 7°0' 8°7' — 7°6'	26 18 (44)	234 99 (333)	(39)
3.192 I. Jan. 4	RF, M	Centre	0.967	245°7'	158°7'	—24°4'			11.168	RF, M	4963a 4963 4963 Centre	0.549 0.547 0.533 0.516	264°3' 261°9' 261°9' 262°8'	11°7' — 6°8' 11°5' — 8°1' 10°6' — 8°0' 9°5' — 7°5'	29 7 7 (52)	146 42 47 64	74
4.257 I. Jan. 5	RF, M	Centre	0.873 0.887 0.893	97°4' 97°4' 97°1'	8°7' 7°0' 6°3'	—8°3' —8°3' —8°0'	o o o	15 9 8	12.166	RF, M	4963 4963 4963 4963 Centre	0.731 0.731 0.719	265°9' 265°2' 263°3'	12°3' — 6°1' 12°3' — 6°6' 11°2' — 8°0'	1 2 24	2 7 244	(o)
5.189. I. Jan. 6	RF, M	Centre	0.708 0.717 0.725 0.729 0.748	97°7' 96°8' 99°0' 98°1' 97°5'	12°3' 11°5' 10°9' 10°5' 8°9'	—8°1' —7°5' —9°2' —8°5' —8°1'	17 2 5 1 12	105 21 10 12 37	13.287	RF, M	4963 4963a 4963a Centre	0.869 0.876 0.867	268°9' 264°9' 263°9'	10°9' — 3°2' 11°8' — 6°6' 10°8' — 7°5'	2 3 21	2 7 215	121 173c (294)
6.331 I. Jan. 7	RF, M	Centre	0.534	99°3'	10°1'	—8°2'	53	406	14.175	RF, M	4963 Centre	0.956 0.962	267°1' 263°5'	11°8' — 4°1' (298°9') (—4°7')	12 (12)	61 (61)	65 2478f (312)
7.177 I. Jan. 8	RF, M	Centre	0.341	103°0'	11°6'	—8°2'	66	402	Jan. 15								

Group 4963, January 5-15. Three small faint spots on January 5. The group has greatly increased by January 6 and has become a short compact stream of spots. On January 7 it is seen as a single large composite spot, which has divided again into several distinct spots by January 10, of which, a, the leader, is the darkest, best defined and most regular.

Group 4964, January 10. A very small faint spot.

Measures of Positions and Areas of Sun Spots and Faculae on Photographs—*continued*.

Greenwich Civil Time.	Measurers.	No. of Group, and Letter for Spot.	Distance from Centre in terms of Sun's Radius.	Position Angle from Sun's Axis.	HELIOPHOTOGRAPHIC		SPOTS.	FACULÆ.	Greenwich Civil Time.	Measurers.	No. of Group, and Letter for Spot.	Distance from Centre in terms of Sun's Radius.	HELIOPHOTOGRAPHIC		SPOTS.	FACULÆ.			
					Longitude.	Latitude.							Longitude.	Latitude.					
1902. 15.184 I. Jan. 16	RF, M	Centre	0.925	0° (285.6) (-4.8)	65° 222.0 (-20.9)	0° (-4.8)	(o)	(o)	632	1902. Feb. 2	No	Spots	or	0° Faculæ.	0° (-18.4)	22			
Jan. 17 to Jan. 19		No Spots or Faculæ.								33.239 I. Feb. 3	RF, M	Centre	0.888 0.940	252.5 165.3 (47.9)	110.9 4.0 (-6.2)	-18.4 -69.9 (-6.2)	(o)	(o)	28 (50)
19.181 I. Jan. 20	RF, M	Centre	0.953	115.3 (232.9)	160.2 (-5.2)	-25.7	(o)	(o)	203	Feb. 4	No	photograph.							
20.240 I. Jan. 21	RF, M	Centre	0.884	117.0 (219.0)	157.7 (-5.3)	-26.3	(o)	(o)	194	36.203 I. Feb. 6	RF, M	Centre	0.829	305.3	56.6	+24.3	(o)	(o)	58 (58)
21.175 I. Jan. 22	RF, M	Centre	0.822	120.3 (206.7)	153.6 (-5.3)	-27.7	(o)	(o)	95	Feb. 7 to Feb. 8	No	Spots	or	Faculæ.					
Jan. 23 to Jan. 27		No Spots or Faculæ.								Feb. 9	No	photograph.							
27.283 I. Jan. 28	RF, M	Centre	0.874 0.902	241.2 321.5 (126.3)	186.2 174.0 (+41.5) (-5.8)	-27.9 (-5.8)	(o)	(o)	67 68 (135)	Feb. 10	No	Spots	or	Faculæ.					
Jan. 29		No Spots or Faculæ.								41.286 I. Feb. 11	RF, M	Centre	0.919	95.0	234.8	-7.2	(o)	(o)	(41)
29.274 I. Jan. 30	RF, M	Centre	0.912 0.940	244.3 94.5 (101.1)	151.5 30.8 (-6.0)	-59.2 -6.3 (-6.0)	(o)	(o)	59 66 (125)	42.196 I. Feb. 12	RF, M	Centre	0.824	93.1	234.2	-6.4	(o)	(o)	122 (122)
30.178 I. Jan. 31	RF, M	Centre	0.928 0.922 0.935	242.4 340.4 95.4 (88.1)	156.4 120.8 18.6 (-6.1)	-27.9 (+55.1) -7.2 (-6.1)	(o)	(o)	81 35 80 (196)	43.178 I. Feb. 13	RF, M	Centre	0.622 0.646 0.902 100.7	94.9 94.9 236.5 100.7	238.3 236.5 211.9 (-276.9)	-8.4 -8.4 -12.6 (-6.8)	0 0 (o)	(11)	6 5 (61)
31.178 I. Feb. 1	RF, M	Centre	0.943	239.6 (74.9)	145.7 (-6.1)	-30.7	(o)	(o)	29 (29)	Feb. 14 to Feb. 28	No	Spots	or	Faculæ.					

Group 4965, February 13. A pair of very small faint spots.

Measures of Positions and Areas of Sun Spots and Faculae on Photographs—continued.

Greenwich Civil Time.	Measures.	No. of Group, and Letter for Spot.	Distance from Centre in terms of Sun's Radius.	Position Angle from Sun's Axis.	HELIOPHOTOGRAPHIC		SPOTS,		FACULÆ.	Greenwich Civil Time.	Measures.	No. of Group, and Letter for Spot.	Distance from Centre in terms of Sun's Radius.	Position Angle from Sun's Axis.	HELIOPHOTOGRAPHIC		SPOTS,		FACULÆ.	
					Longitude.	Latitude.	Area of UMBRA for each Spot (and for Day).	Area of WHOLE for each Spot (and for Day).							Longitude.	Latitude.	Area of UMBRA for each Spot (and for Day).	Area of WHOLE for each Spot (and for Day).		
1902. Mar. 15 to Mar. 19		No	Spots or Faculae.	° 959	102° 6 (169° 8)	95° 4 (-7° 0)	-14° 0	(o)	108 (108)	1902. Apr. 11 to Apr. 20		No	Spots or Faculae.	° 948	58° 8 (113° 0)	47° 2 (-5° 0)	+27° 4 (o)	° 948 (-5° 0)	(o)	75 (75)
78° 634 Mar. 20	RF, M	Centre								1902. Apr. 11 to Apr. 20		RF, M	Centre							
Mar. 21 to Mar. 29		No	Spots or Faculae.							1902. Apr. 22 to Apr. 25			No	Spots or Faculae.						
88° 172 I. Mar. 30	RF, M	Centre	° 969	62° 4 (44° 1)	333° 5 (-6° 6)	+24° 6			580 (580)	1902. Apr. 22 to Apr. 25		RF, M	Centre	° 968	59° 0 (43° 0)	332° 5 (-4° 5)	+28° 4 (o)	59° 0 (-4° 5)	(o)	173 (173)
89° 526 Mar. 31	RF, M	Centre	° 895	57° 5 (26° 3)	330° 0 (-6° 5)	+25° 2			686 (686)	1902. Apr. 22 to Apr. 25		RF, M	Centre	° 908	53° 1 (29° 7)	332° 3 (-4° 4)	+30° 7 (o)	53° 1 (-4° 4)	(o)	224 (224)
90° 640 Apr. 1	RF, M	Centre	° 797	49° 5 (11° 6)	329° 2 (-6° 4)	+26° 4			591 (591)	1902. Apr. 22 to Apr. 25		RF, M	Centre	° 839	53° 6 (17° 7)	328° 6 (-4° 3)	+27° 0 (o)	53° 6 (-4° 3)	(o)	531 (531)
91° 418 Apr. 2	RF, M	Centre	° 730	43° 3 (1° 3)	327° 3 (-6° 3)	+26° 8			820 (820)	1902. Apr. 22 to Apr. 25		RF, M	Centre	° 913	309° 9	24° 4 (327° 2)	+33° 7 (-3° 9)	309° 9 (-3° 9)	(o)	132 (132)
Apr. 3 to Apr. 6		No	Spots or Faculae.							1902. Apr. 22 to Apr. 25		RF, M	Centre							
Apr. 7		No	photograph.							1902. Apr. 22 to Apr. 25		RF, M	Centre							
97° 209 I. Apr. 8	RF, M	Centre	° 841 ° 940	309° 3 57° 0 (284° 8)	332° 2 221° 5 (-6° 0)	+28° 1 +28° 2			272 109 (381)	1902. Apr. 22 to Apr. 25		RF, M	Centre	° 913	309° 9	24° 4 (327° 2)	+33° 7 (-3° 9)	309° 9 (-3° 9)	(o)	132 (132)
98° 486 Apr. 9	RF, M	Centre	° 897 ° 840	304° 0 49° 9 (268° 0)	324° 3 221° 1 (-6° 0)	+26° 8 +28° 7			552 62 (614)	1902. Apr. 22 to Apr. 25		RF, M	Centre	° 852 ° 814 ° 536	296° 1 313° 8 15° 5 (284° 7)	339° 0 328° 2 275° 4 (-3° 6)	+19° 9 +31° 6 +27° 4 (-3° 6)	296° 1 313° 8 15° 5 (-3° 6)	(o)	115 359 (474)
99° 168 I. Apr. 10	RF, M	Centre	° 950	301° 1 (259° 0)	324° 7 (-5° 9)	+27° 0			397 (397)	1902. Apr. 22 to Apr. 25		RF, M	Centre	° 896	307° 9 (271° 3)	327° 1 (-3° 5)	+31° 4 (-3° 5)	307° 9 (-3° 5)	(o)	413 (413)

Group 4970, May 5. A very small faint spot.

Measures of Positions and Areas of Sun Spots and Faculæ on Photographs—continued.

Greenwich Civil Time.	Measurer.	No. of Group, and Letter for Spot.	Distance from Centre in terms of Sun's Radius.	HELIOPHOTOGRAPHIC		SPOTS.		FACULÆ.	Greenwich Civil Time.	Measurer.	No. of Group, and Letter for Spot.	Distance from Centre in terms of Sun's Radius.	HELIOPHOTOGRAPHIC		SPOTS.		FACULÆ.		
				Position Angle from Sun's Axis.	Longitude.	Latitude.	Area of UMBRA for each Spot (and for Day).						Longitude.	Latitude.	Area of UMBRA for each Spot (and for Day).	Area of WHOLE for each Spot (and for Day).			
1902. May 7 to May 14		No Spots or Faculæ.	o	o	o					1902. May 30	RF, M	4972a Centre	o'464 o'938	347°1 95°4	o 248°8 (318°3)	+26°1 -5°3 (-0°7)	18	103	204 (204)
May 15		No photograph.								1902. May 31	RF, M	4972a Centre	o'575	320°0	324°7 (300°6)	+25°5 (-0°6)	20	69	(69) (o)
May 16 to May 20		No Spots or Faculæ.								1902. June 1	RF, M	4972a Centre	o'711	308°0	324°4 (286°2)	+25°5 (-0°5)	16	63	583c (583)
140°401	RF, M	4971 4971 Centre	o'576 o'596	41°3 44°8	49°5 46°9 (74°0)	+23°9 +23°3 (-1°8)	o o (o)	9 5 (14)	(o)	1902. June 2	RF, M	4972a Centre	o'818	302°0	324°3 (274°3)	+25°4 (-0°4)	11	47	1343nf (1343)
May 21		No Spots or Faculæ.								1902. June 3	RF, M	4972a Centre	o'932 o'912 o'880	243°4 298°1 5°9	327°3 323°6 250°3 (260°9)	-24°8 +25°3 +60°5 (-0°3)	6	32	51 1324nf 107 (1482)
143°168	RF, M	4972 4972a Centre	o'947 o'958	63°0 62°4	329°1 327°1 (37°4)	+24°9 +25°8 (-1°5)	8 17 (25)	31 131 (162)	{ 826f (826)	1902. June 4	RF, M	4972a Centre	o'959	296°7	323°7	+25°4 (252°4)	5	21	889nf (889)
144°384	RF, M	4972 4972a Centre	o'843 o'863	58°5 58°3	328°8 326°7 (21°3)	+25°3 +26°1 (-1°3)	o 24 (24)	161 (170)	{ 1204f (1204)	1902. June 5 to June 13		No Spots or Faculæ.							
145°445	RF, M	4972 4972a 4973 4973 Centre	o'725 o'748 o'809 o'838	51°9 52°3 55°0 54°8	328°2 326°2 319°5 316°6 (7°3)	+25°6 +26°2 +26°8 +28°1 (-1°2)	o 25 o o (25)	6 144 5 7 (162)	{ 1320c (1320)	1902. June 14	RF, M		o'882	53°0	64°5 (119°9)	+31°4 (+1°1)	(o)	(o)	(95)
146°400	RF, M	4972a Centre	o'628	43°6	325°9 (354°6)	+26°0 (-1°1)	26	161 (161)	655c (655)	1902. June 15	RF, M		o'880	212°8	144°8 (100°9)	-46°7 (+1°2)	(o)	(o)	(173)
147°401	RF, M	4972a Centre	o'519	28°1	325°7 (341°4)	+26°2 (-1°0)	44 (44)	158 (158)	(o)	1902. June 16 to June 19		No Spots or Faculæ.							
148°429	RF, M	4972a 4972 Centre	o'458 o'459	4°9 7°1	325°3 324°2 (327°8)	+26°1 +26°1 (-0°9)	36 o (36)	109 5 (114)	(o)	1902. June 20	RF, M		o'873	241°4	96°2 (39°6)	-23°7 (+1°8)	(o)	(o)	(146)

Group 4971, May 21. Two very small faint spots.

Group 4972, May 24–June 4. A large regular spot, α , with small companions on May 24, 25, 26 and 29.

Group 4973, May 26. A pair of very small faint spots following Group 4972.

Measures of Positions and Areas of Sun Spots and Faculae on Photographs—continued.

Greenwich Civil Time.	Measurers.	No. of Group, and Letter for Spot.	Distance from Centre in terms of Sun's Radius.	Position Angle from Sun's Axis.	HELIOPHOTOGRAPHIC		SPOTS.	FACULÆ.	Greenwich Civil Time.	Measurers.	No. of Group, and Letter for Spot.	Distance from Centre in terms of Sun's Radius.	Position Angle from Sun's Axis.	HELIOPHOTOGRAPHIC		SPOTS.	FACULÆ.		
					Longitude.	Latitude.								Longitude.	Latitude.				
1902. 171°44'8 June 21	RF, M	Centre	0°901	60°6°	321°6° (23°2°)	+27°1° (+1°9°)	(o)	(o)	354 (354)	1902. 192°42'5 July 12	RF, M	Centre	0°870	122°3°	51°3° (105°5°)	-25°3° (+4°2°)	(o)	(o)	518 (518)
172°43'4 June 22	RF, M	Centre	0°867 0°829	302°5° 57°4°	66°4° 318°2° (10°1°)	+28°8° +27°7° (+2°0°)	(o)	(o)	59 607 (666)	193°46'7 July 13	RF, M	Centre	0°776	127°4°	49°0° (91°7°)	-24°9° (+4°3°)	(o)	(o)	188 (188)
173°44'5 June 23	RF, M	4974 4974 Centre	0°885 0°886	60°1° 59°7°	297°3° 297°2° (356°7°)	+27°2° +27°6° (+2°1°)	o o (o)	10 3 (13)	72f (72)	194°42'5 July 14	RF, M	Centre	0°718	46°9°	40°7° (79°1°)	+32°8° (+4°4°)	(o)	(o)	106 (106)
174°45'5 June 24	RF, M	Centre	0°826	57°1°	291°8° (343°4°)	+28°0° (+2°2°)	(o)	(o)	36 (36)	July 15 to July 19	{	No Spots or Faculae.							
175°41'3 June 25	RF, M	Centre	0°886	267°7°	32°8° (330°7°)	-0°9° (+2°3°)	(o)	(o)	176 (176)	200°20'7 I. July 20	RF, M	Centre	0°806	333°2°	5°8° (2°6°)	+50°0° (+4°9°)	(o)	(o)	201 (201)
June 26 to July 3	RF, M	4975 Centre	0°660	304°4°	247°6° (210°7°)	+24°6° (+3°4°)	1 (1)	10 (10)	(o)	201°20'7 I. July 21	RF, M	Centre	0°906	240°0°	48°2° (349°3°)	-25°6° (+5°0°)	(o)	(o)	225 (225)
July 5																			
July 6																			
187°51'2 July 7	RF, M	Centre	0°953	116°2°	101°9° (170°5°)	-23°5° (+3°7°)	(o)	(o)	129 (129)	July 30		No photograph.							
July 8 to July 10	RF, M	Centre	0°921 0°945	233°8° 118°0°	178°7° (118°9°)	-30°9° (+4°1°)	(o)	(o)	58 201 (259)	Aug. 2 to Aug. 6	{	No Spots or Faculae.	July 31	Aug. 1	No photograph.	No Spots or Faculae.	No photograph.	No Spots or Faculae.	
191°41'0 July 11																			

Group 4974, June 23. A small spot, with a very small companion.
 Group 4975, July 4. A small faint spot.

MEASURES OF POSITIONS AND AREAS OF SUN SPOTS AND FACULÆ ON PHOTOGRAPHS.

Measures of Positions and Areas of Sun Spots and Faculæ on Photographs—continued.

Greenwich Civil Time.	Measures.	No. of Group, and Letter for Spot.	Distance from Centre in terms of Sun's Radius.	HELIOPHOTOGRAPHIC		SPOTS.		FACULÆ.		Greenwich Civil Time.	Measures.	No. of Group, and Letter for Spot.	Distance from Centre in terms of Sun's Radius.	HELIOPHOTOGRAPHIC		SPOTS.		FACULÆ.			
				Position Axis.	Angle from Sun's Axis.	Longitude.	Latitude.	Area of UMBRA for each Spot (and for Day).	Area of WHOLE for each Spot (and for Day).					Longitude.	Latitude.	Area of UMBRA for each Spot (and for Day).	Area of WHOLE for each Spot (and for Day).				
1902. 218°13'2	RF, M	4976	0°671	219°1	° 153°4 — 25°7	°	°	0	7	(o)	1902. 233°42'4	RF, M	Centre	0°899	57°7	219°9 (283°3) (+7°0)	+32°0	(o)	(o)	51 (51)	
I. Aug. 7	Centre				(125°5)	(+6°3)		(o)	(7)		Aug. 23		No	Spots or Faculæ.							
Aug. 8	No photograph.										235°59'3	RF, M	4979	0°431	301°0	277°6 +19°3	0	3			
Aug. 9	No photograph.										Aug. 24		4979	0°427	303°2	277°0 +20°1	0	4			
Aug. 10 to Aug. 13	No Spots or Faculæ.										Aug. 25		4979	0°405	299°3	276°4 +18°0	3 (3)	5 (12)	(o)		
Aug. 14	No photograph.										237°60'2	RF, M	Centre	0°945	289°7	300°1 +20°9				72 65 (137)	
226°60'3 Aug. 15	RF, M	Centre	0°870	65°0	313°2 +25°0	(13°4)	(+6°7)	(o)	(o)	(72)	Aug. 26		0°898	292°7	292°5 (228°1) (+7°1)	+23°5	(o)	(o)			
227°14'8 I. Aug. 16	RF, M	Centre	0°826 0°921	63°8 69°9	311°4 +25°3	298°5 +21°1	(6°2)	(+6°7)	(o)	(o)	Aug. 27		No	photograph.							
228°13'0 I. Aug. 17	RF, M	4977a 4977 4977 Centre	0°817 0°828 0°843	68°6 66°9 66°5	298°7 +21°4	297°7 +22°9	296°1 +23°4	(353°3) (+6°8)	3 0 1 (4)	13 2 4 (19)	183c	Aug. 29	RF, M	Centre	0°971 0°937	292°8 62°1	268°7 120°6 (190°9) (+7°2)	+23°8 +28°6	(o)	(o)	146 57 (203)
229°18'0 I. Aug. 18	RF, M	4977a	0°669	65°7	298°8 +21°1	(339°4) (+6°8)	(4)	4	10	57c	Aug. 30	RF, M	Centre	0°881	60°7	119°4 (180°8) (+7°2)	+29°2	(o)	(o)	46 (46)	
Aug. 19	No Spots or Faculæ.										243°49'0 Sept. 1	RF, M	Centre	0°916	252°4	213°7 (150°3) (+7°2)	-12°9	(o)	(o)	64 (64)	
231°50'1 Aug. 20	RF, M	4978 4978 Centre	0°587 0°611	26°3 27°3	289°6 +38°1	287°7 +39°2	(308°8)	(+6°9)	0 0 (o)	13 12 (25)	244°22'0 I. Sept. 2	RF, M	Centre	0°969	254°6	213°9 (140°7) (+7°2)	-12°9	(o)	(o)	93 (93)	
Aug. 21	No Spots or Faculæ.										Sept. 3 to Sept. 4		No	Spots or Faculæ.							

Group 4976, August 7. A very faint small spot.

Group 4977, August 17-18. A small spot, α , with two very small companions on August 17.

Group 4978, August 20. A pair of very faint small spots.

Group 4979, August 24. Three very small spots.

Measures of Positions and Areas of Sun Spots and Faculae on Photographs—continued.

Greenwich Civil Time.	Measures,	No. of Group, and Letter for Spot.	Distance from Centre in terms of Sun's Radius.	HELIOPHOTOGRAPHIC		SPOTS.	FACULÆ.	Greenwich Civil Time.	Measures.	No. of Group, and Letter for Spot.	Distance from Centre in terms of Sun's Radius.	HELIOPHOTOGRAPHIC		SPOTS.	FACULÆ.	
				Position Axis.	Longitude.							Position Axis.	Longitude.	Latitude.		
1902. Sept. 5	No	photograph.	°	°				1902. 263°448	RF, M	4980a	°474	304°8	271°5	+22°0	3	14
Sept. 6 to Sept. 8	No	Spots or Faculae.						4980a	°463	306°4	270°5	+22°4	5	11		
251°191 I. Sept. 9	RF, M	0°954	246°7	116°9	-19°6	(48°7)(+7°3)	(o) (33)	4980	°454	309°8	269°0	+23°3	0	5		
Sept. 10 to Sept. 13	No	Spots or Faculae.						4980b	°445	312°6	267°7	+24°0	0	4		
256°133 I. Sept. 14	RF, M	0°909	97°6	279°0	-3°8	(343°3)(+7°2)	(o) (323)	4980	°423	309°6	267°3	+22°2	10	32		
257°193 I. Sept. 15	RF, M	0°798	100°6	277°7	-4°0	(329°3)(+7°2)	(o) (193)	4980a	°623	296°9	270°0	+22°0	0	16		
Sept. 16	No	Spots or Faculae.						4980b	°582	298°6	266°6	+22°0	0	10		
259°428 Sept. 17	RF, M	0°945	102°4	230°9	-9°2	(299°9)(+7°1)	(o) (63)	4981a	°942	70°6	161°9	+20°6	12	86		
260°447	RF, M	4980a	0°358	41°4	271°6	+22°4	0	4981b	°744	292°9	272°0	+21°6	0	3		
		4980	0°384	44°1	269°6	+22°7	2	4981b	°704	294°7	266°8	+22°2	0	2		
		4980	0°390	45°5	268°9	+22°6	2	4982a	°878	71°1	161°4	+20°0	21	77		
		4980b	0°417	47°0	267°1	+23°2	7	4982a	°921	116°9	161°6	-21°4	43	294		
Sept. 18	Centre					(286°4)(+7°1)	(o) (19)	4982a	°929	6°1	202°5	+73°9	59			
								4982a	°903	127°3	168°0	-29°3	163			
261°438	RF, M	4980a	0°276	8°9	270°7	+22°8	8	4982a	°718	292°2	267°1	+22°7	10	200		
		4980	0°273	13°9	269°3	+22°4	0	4982a	°741	70°2	159°1	+19°2	0	33		
		4980	0°278	16°3	268°5	+22°5	3	4982a	°788	123°5	161°9	-20°9	42	202		
		4980	0°288	18°8	267°5	+22°8	3	4982a	°817	120°6	158°2	-20°0	3	13		
		4980b	0°290	20°5	267°0	+22°7	8	4982a	°857	119°8	153°8	-21°1	2	10		
Sept. 19	Centre					(273°3)(+7°1)	(16) (45)	4982a	°671	133°8	162°7	-21°7	0	447c		
								4982a	°673	131°9	161°7	-20°9	34	159		
262°416	RF, M	4980a	0°316	328°7	270°5	+22°6	6	4982a	°679	130°3	160°6	-20°3	5	18		
		4980b	0°291	339°6	266°7	+22°8	3	4982a	°723	127°6	156°4	-20°7	0	6		
Sept. 20	Centre					(260°4)(+7°1)	(9) (50)	4982a	°760	126°3	153°0	-21°5	4	10		
								4982a	°940	(194°0)	(+6°9)	(48)	(221)	(531)		

Group 4980, September 18–23. Several small spots in a straight stream on September 18. The first and last spots, *a* and *b*, are the largest and best defined, and alone remain after September 21.

Group 4981, September 21–24. A spot, *a*, which steadily diminishes in size. A small companion is seen near it on September 24.

Group 4982, September 22–October 2. A large elliptical spot, *a*, followed on September 24 and succeeding days by several small spots in a straight stream. On September 25, and again on September 28 and succeeding days, *a* is also preceded by a stream of small spots.

MEASURES OF POSITIONS AND AREAS OF SUN SPOTS AND FACULÆ ON PHOTOGRAPHS

Measures of Positions and Areas of Sun Spots and Faculae on Photographs—continued.

Greenwich Civil Time.	Measurers.	No. of Group, and Letter for Spot.	Distance from Centre in terms of Sun's Radius.	Position Angle from Sun's Axis.		HELIOPHOTOGRAPHIC	SPOTS.		FACULÆ	Greenwich Civil Time.	Measurers.	No. of Group, and Letter for Spot.	Distance from Centre in terms of Sun's Radius.	HELIOPHOTOGRAPHIC		SPOTS.		FACULÆ			
				Longitude.	Latitude.		Area of UMBRA for each Spot (and for Day).	Area of WHOLE for each Spot (and for Day).						Longitude.	Latitude.	Area of UMBRA for each Spot (and for Day).	Area of WHOLE for each Spot (and for Day).				
Sept. 26	RF, M	4982a	0°551	146°3	°	161°6	−20°7	33	183	(o)	1902. 268°462	RF, M	I.	0°905	289°1	°	157°2	+20°1	{ 190 292 20 44 49 (595)		
		4982	0°559	143°5	159°9	−20°1	°	3	5		0°941	243°9	I.	1°57°2	−21°9	°	50°9	+8°9			
		4982	0°557	143°0	159°8	−19°9	°	5	6		0°653	84°0		0°752	73°5	43°1	+16°8				
		4982	0°568	143°1	159°3	−20°5	°	6	4		0°876	73°9		0°876	73°9	30°2	+17°3				
		4982	0°580	143°8	159°1	−21°4	°	4	5		(91°8)	(+6°6)		(o)	(o)	(o)	(o)				
		4982	0°587	143°6	158°7	−21°7	°	5	(206)		(33)	(33)	Centre	Oct. 3	290°8	158°4	+21°6	(779)(+6°5)	(o)	{ 97 58 (155)	
Sept. 27	RF, M	4982a	0°474	168°3	161°4	−20°8	23	164	(o)	269°472	0°472	I.	0°982	246°1	153°5	−22°0	(o)	(o)	{ 97 58		
		4982	0°472	164°0	159°4	−20°1	°	8	172	Centre	Oct. 4	276°247	RF, M	Centre	0°983	(779)	(+6°5)	(o)	(o)	{ 97 58 (155)	
Sept. 28	RF, M	4982	0°458	195°8	161°5	−19°3	°	23	119	(o)	270°488	0°480	RF, M	4983a	0°930	81°4	357°5	+10°3	13	47	{ 351c
		4982a	0°480	194°1	161°1	−20°9	29	119	(142)		Centre	277°124	I.	4983	0°939	80°9	356°0	+10°7	1	5	{ 351c
		Centre			(153°9)	(+6°8)	(29)	(142)			4983b	0°959	Centre	Oct. 5	81°7	352°3	+9°8	20	99		
Sept. 29	RF, M	4982	0°598	215°3	161°6	−22°8	1	9		(o)	271°562	0°564	I.	4983a	0°812	81°8	358°2	+10°4	23	147	{ 515c
		4982	0°564	217°8	161°2	−20°1	°	7			4983	0°827		4983	0°828	81°4	356°6	+10°9	0	2	{ 515c
		4982a	0°564	216°3	160°5	−20°6	18	93			4983	0°839		4983b	0°839	81°0	355°4	+11°0	0	3	
		4982	0°541	214°5	158°7	−20°0	1	7			Centre	278°155	RF, M	4983b	0°872	82°9	351°8	+9°3	31	238	
		Centre			(139°7)	(+6°8)	(20)	(116)			Oct. 6	4983a	0°812	Centre	(52°8)	(+6°4)	(54)	(402)	(515)		
Sept. 30	RF, M	4982	0°660	227°5	163°1	−20°7	°	2		(o)	272°149	0°637	I.	4984a	0°425	50°0	19°2	+21°7	4	7	{ 185
		4982	0°637	226°3	161°2	−20°3	2	5			4982a	0°638		4984b	0°452	50°4	17°5	+22°5	0	5	{ 185
		4982a	0°638	224°7	160°5	−21°1	13	59			Centre	279°153	RF, M	4983a	0°658	81°8	358°3	+10°2	33	164	
		4982	0°614	223°5	158°6	−20°4	°	2	68		4983b	0°735	Centre	Oct. 7	82°7	352°1	+9°6	22	(361)		
		Centre			(131°9)	(+6°7)	(15)	(148)			4984a	0°425	Centre	(39°6)	(+6°3)	(59)	(361)	(o)			
Oct. 1	RF, M	4982	0°711	204°0	161°1	+21°6			89	(o)	273°287	0°791	I.	4984a	0°262	6°5	20°9	+21°4	10	22	{ 194
		4982	0°791	238°4	162°6	−19°8	°	2			4982	0°783		4984b	0°291	18°4	17°0	+22°2	2	13	{ 194
		4982	0°783	237°0	161°3	−20°4	°	5			4982a	0°780		4983	0°396	85°0	359°4	+7°8	0	16	
		4982a	0°780	236°2	160°8	−20°9	15	36			4982a	0°856		4983a	0°403	79°6	359°1	+9°9	27	55	
Oct. 2	RF, M	4982a	0°827	290°8	161°3	+20°9	8	33	185	(o)	4982a	0°874	I.	4983	0°430	80°5	357°3	+9°8	1	6	{ 33
		4982a	0°827	241°4	160°7	−21°1	°	58			4982	0°814		4983	0°435	81°8	357°0	+9°2	0	2	{ 34
Oct. 2	RF, M	4982a	0°827	80°5	50°8	+11°6	(105°6)	(+6°6)	(8)	(o)	4982a	0°874		4983	0°476	79°1	354°4	+10°7	0	3	{ 34
		Centre					(105°6)	(+6°6)	(8)		4982a	0°814		4983	0°476	82°9	354°3	+8°9	16	55	{ 71
Oct. 2	RF, M	4982a	0°827	290°8	161°3	+20°9			185	(o)	4982a	0°874	I.	4983	0°491	78°3	353°5	+11°3	1	6	{ 380
		4982a	0°827	241°4	160°7	−21°1			185		4982a	0°814		4983	0°510	81°0	352°1	+10°0	6	33	{ 105
Oct. 2	Centre	4982a	0°827	80°5	50°8	+11°6	(105°6)	(+6°6)	(8)	(o)	4982a	0°874		4983	0°543	81°4	349°8	+9°9	6	34	{ 380
		4982a	0°827	80°5	50°8	+11°6	(105°6)	(+6°6)	(8)		4982a	0°814		4983	0°792	105°0	332°4	−7°8	6	34	{ 380

Group 4983, October 5–16. Several spots in a sinuous stream. *a* and *b*, the first and last spots, are the largest. *a* has become a large regular spot by October 9. *b* has broken up by October 8. *a* remains alone by October 14.
 Group 4984, October 7–9. Two small spots, *a* and *b*. A very small spot accompanies *b* on October 9.

Measures of Positions and Areas of Sun Spots and Faculae on Photographs—continued.

Greenwich Civil Time.	Measurer.	No. of Group, and Letter for Spot.	Distance from Centre in terms of Sun's Radius.	Position Angle from Sun's Axis.	HELIOPHOTOGRAPHIC		SPOTS.		FAUCULE.	Greenwich Civil Time.	Measurer.	No. of Group, and Letter for Spot.	Distance from Centre in terms of Sun's Radius.	Position Angle from Sun's Axis.	HELIOPHOTOGRAPHIC		SPOTS.		FAUCULE.
					Longitude.	Latitude.	Area of UMBRA for each Spot (and for Day).	Area of WHOLE for each Spot (and for Day).							Longitude.	Latitude.	Area of UMBRA for each Spot (and for Day).	Area of WHOLE for each Spot (and for Day).	
1902. 341°179 I. Dec. 8	RF, M	Centre	0°864 0°841	281°7 294°2 (301°7) (-0°2)	° ° +10°0 +20°0 (-0°2)	(o)	(o)	29 35 (64)	1902. 351°432 Dec. 18	RF, M	Centre	0°946 0°903	294°7 114°8 (166°7) (-1°5)	° ° +22°7 -22°9 (-1°5)	(o)	(o)	213 102 (315)		
342°164 I. Dec. 9	RF, M	Centre	0°939 0°937	292°1 343°4 (288°8)	356°9 325°5 +20°6 +63°4 (-0°3)	(o)	(o)	35 19 (54)	Dec. 19									493	
343°262 I. Dec. 10	RF, M	Centre	0°957 0°993	292°3 73°2 (274°3)	345°8 191°8 +21°2 +16°6 (-0°4)	(o)	(o)	90 304 (394)	Dec. 20	RF, M	Centre	0°773	294°1 (143°3)	190°7 (-1°7)	(o)	(o)	(493)		
344°169 I. Dec. 11	RF, M	Centre	0°949	71°9 (262°4)	192°1 +16°9 (-0°5)	(o)	(o)	516 (516)	Dec. 21	RF, M	Centre		293°2 (129°5)	187°4 (-1°8)	(o)	(o)	(1268)		
345°477 Dec. 12	RF, M	4995 Centre	0°819	69°1 (245°1)	192°4 +16°5 (-0°7)	° (o)	20 (20)	832nf (832)	355°171 I. Dec. 22	RF, M	Centre	0°921 0°962	291°7 111°5 (117°4)	182°1 43°9 +19°1 -21°2 (-1°9)	(o)	(o)	540 69 (609)		
246°162 I. Dec. 13	RF, M	Centre	0°785 0°883 0°915 0°955	62°9 68°5 115°7 121°9	188°2 176°4 172°2 166°2 +20°4 +18°4 -23°7 -30°5 (-0°8)	(o)	(o)	160 416 112 83 (771)	356°295 I. Dec. 23	RF, M	Centre	0°961	293°2 (102°7)	174°3 (-2°1)	(o)	(o)	522 (522)		
									Dec. 24 to Dec. 26		No	Spots or Faculae.							
347°185 I. Dec. 14	RF, M	4996 4996	0°418 0°408 0°778 0°820 0°888 0°923	222°8 219°0 238°4 65°3 118°8 174°8 171°1 124°0 164°5 115°2 157°3 (-0°9)	240°1 -18°6 -19°3 +18°3 171°1 -23°8 124°0 164°5 -30°2 157°3 -23°5 (-0°9)	° ° 591 80 124 137 (12)	5 7 591 80 124 137 (932)	360°438 Dec. 27	RF, M	Centre	0°841	240°6 (48°0)	102°3 (-2°6)	(o)	(o)	131 (131)			
348°440 Dec. 15	RF, M	Centre	0°802 0°927	127°7 53°4 (206°1)	159°1 -30°0 143°7 +33°0 (-1°0)	(o)	(o)	206 130 (336)	362°438 Dec. 29	RF, M	Centre	0°983 0°853	246°0 105°1 (34°3)	98°7 -22°9 323°1 -15°1 (-2°7)	(o)	(o)	259 284 (543)		
349°176 I. Dec. 16	RF, M	4997a 4997b Centre	0°719 0°688	303°8 306°9 (196°5)	236°7 233°2 +22°7 +23°5 (-1°1)	3 0 16 (3)	20 16 (36)	363°434 Dec. 30	RF, M	Centre	0°728 0°878	109°6 110°5 (8°7)	101°2 323°3 -16°2 308°3 (-2°9)	(o)	(o)	83 347 (430)			
350°186 I. Dec. 17	RF, M	4997a 4997b Centre	0°855 0°811	297°0 300°2 (183°1)	238°1 232°6 +22°0 +23°3 (-1°3)	4 0 24 9 (4)	24 9 (33)	246c (246)	Dec. 31	No	Spots or Faculae.						123 259 (382)		

Group 4995, December 12. A small spot.

Group 4996, December 14. A pair of very small spots.

Group 4997, December 16-17. Two small spots, a and b, which tend to move apart.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

LEDGERS

OF

AREAS AND POSITIONS OF GROUPS OF SUN SPOTS

DEDUCED FROM THE MEASUREMENT

OF THE

SOLAR PHOTOGRAPHS

FOR EACH DAY IN THE YEAR

1902.

AREAS and HELIOGRAPHIC POSITIONS of GROUPS of SUN SPOTS DEDUCED FOR EACH DAY from the MEASUREMENTS of the PHOTOGRAPHS taken at the ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH, at DEHRA DUN IN INDIA, and at the ROYAL ALFRED OBSERVATORY, MAURITIUS, in the YEAR 1902.

NOTE.—The Greenwich Civil Time at which the photograph was taken is expressed by the month, day of the month (civil reckoning), and decimal of a day, reckoned from Greenwich Mean Midnight.

The Projected Area of the Umbrae and Whole Spots is the area as it is measured on the photograph, uncorrected for the effect of foreshortening, and expressed in millionths of the Sun's apparent disk.

The Column "Longitude from Central Meridian" gives the Mean heliographic longitude of the group, reckoned from the meridian passing through the centre of the Sun's disk at the moment of observation; longitudes west of the centre being reckoned as positive.

Dates for which no numbers are given indicate days for which no photographic Record is at present available.

Date, Greenwich Civil Time.	Projected Area of		Area for Group.		Mean Longitude of Group.	Mean Latitude of Group.	Longitude from Central Meridian.	Date. Greenwich Civil Time.	Projected Area of		Area for Group.		Mean Longitude of Group.	Mean Latitude of Group.	Longitude from Central Meridian.
	Umbra.	Whole Spot.	Umbra.	Whole Spot.					Umbra.	Whole Spot.	Umbra.	Whole Spot.			
Group 4963.															
Three small faint spots on January 5. The group has greatly increased by January 6, and has become a short compact stream of spots. On January 7, it is seen as a single large composite spot, which has divided again into several distinct spots by January 10, of which α , the leader, is the darkest, best defined, and most regular.	1902. d	1902. d	Mar. 2'247	o	16	o	8	30°7	-26°3	-21°6					
1902. d	Jan. 5'257	o	30	o	32	7°6	-8°2	-61°9	... ...	... ...	o	8	30°7	-26°3	...
6'189	52	264	37	185	11°3	-8°1	-45°9								
7'331	88	682	53	406	10°1	-8°2	-32°0								
8'177	124	758	66	402	11°6	-8°2	-19°5								
9'187	155	969	78	490	9°9	-7°8	-7°8								
10'186	129	712	65	356	10°6	-7°8	+5°9								
11'186	84	630	44	333	10°6	-7°2	+19°1								
12'168	88	502	52	299	11°0	-7°3	+32°5								
13'166	38	353	27	253	11°2	-8°0	+45°9								
14'287	23	223	24	222	10°8	-7°5	+60°2								
15'175	6	3	12	61	13°3	-7°6	+74°4								
Means ...	...	...	42	276	10°73	-7°81	...								
Group 4964.															
A very small faint spot.	1902. d	1902. d	Mar. 3'626	10	56	6	32	34°5	+23°7	+0°5					
Jan. 10'186	4	8	4'249	10	65	6	38	34°5	+24°6	+8°7					
Means ...	...	...	5'222	13	103	7	61	33°8	+24°8	+20°7					
1902. d	Mar. 7'193	No photograph.	6	10	16	o	15	34°7	+24°6	+47°6					
Means ...	...	...	...	5	37	34°38	+24°43	...							
Group 4965.															
A pair of very small faint spots.	1902. d	1902. d	Mar. 3'626	o	3	o	5	33°1°1	+25°4	-62°9					
Feb. 13'178	o	17	4'249	11	73	12	81	33°1°0	+25°2	-54°8					
Means ...	...	...	5'222	113	411	76	308	33°1°8	+25°1	-41°3					
1902. d	Mar. 7'193	No photograph.	6	182	1012	111	624	33°1°8	+24°9	-15°3					
1902. d	8'183	214	7'193	1332	126	788	33°1°4	+25°0	-2°6						
1902. d	9'458	244	1387	190	1113	33°1°6	+25°0	+14°4							

AREAS and HELIOGRAPHIC POSITIONS of GROUPS of SUN SPOTS—continued.

Date, Greenwich Civil Time.	Projected Area of		Area for Group.		Mean Longitude of Group.	Mean Latitude of Group.	Longitude from Central Meridian.	Date, Greenwich Civil Time.	Projected Area of		Area for Group.		Mean Longitude of Group.	Mean Latitude of Group.	Longitude from Central Meridian.
	Umbra.	Whole Spot.	Umbra.	Whole Spot.					Umbra.	Whole Spot.	Umbra.	Whole Spot.			
Group 4968—continued.															
1902. ^a Mar. 10·178	191	877	121	697	°	°	°	1902. ^a June 1·567	23	90	16	63	°	°	°
11·182	78	471	61	373	335°4	+24°3	+40°9	2·469	13	54	11	47	324°4	+25°5	+38°2
12·269	62	418	68	464	335°7	+23°7	+55°5	3·481	5	26	6	32	324°3	+25°4	+50°0
13·481	18	268	40	558	336°2	+23°3	+72°0	4·125	3	12	5	21	323°6	+25°3	+62°7
14·185	15	46	66	209	335°3	+23°1	+80°3	Means ...	...	...	21	104	323°7	+25°4	+71°3
Means ...	...	...	79	475	333°02	+24°55	...	Means ...	...	...	21	104	325°26	+25°78	...
Group 4969.															
A small spot n. p. Group 4967.															
Mar. 5·222	5	32	3	19	43°3	+19°7	+30°2	May 26·445	○	13	○	12	317°8	+27°6	-49°5
Means ...	...	...	3	19	43°3	+19°7	...	Means ...	...	...	○	12	317°8	+27°6	...
Group 4970.															
A very small faint spot.															
May 5·473	○	9	○	6	275°4	+27°4	-9°3	June 23·445	○	12	○	13	297°3	+27°3	-59°4
Means ...	...	...	○	6	275°4	+27°4	...	Means ...	...	...	○	13	297°3	+27°3	...
Group 4971.															
Two very small faint spots.															
May 21·401	○	23	○	14	48°6	+23°7	-25°4	July 4·475	1	14	1	10	247°6	+24°6	+36°9
Means ...	...	...	○	14	48°6	+23°7	...	Means ...	...	...	1	10	247°6	+24°6	...
Group 4972.															
A large regular spot, α , with small companions on May 24, 25, 26 and 29.															
May 24·168	15	97	25	162	327°5	+25°6	-69°9	Aug. 7·132	○	10	○	7	153°4	-25°7	+27°9
25·384	24	173	22	170	326°8	+26°1	-54°5	Means ...	...	...	○	7	153°4	-25°7	...
26·445	33	200	25	150	326°3	+26°2	-41°0								
27·400	40	250	26	161	325°9	+26°0	-28°7								
28·401	74	268	44	158	325°7	+26°2	-15°7								
29·429	64	202	36	114	325°3	+26°1	-2°5								
30·141	32	182	18	103	324°9	+26°1	+6°6								
31·482	33	113	20	69	324°7	+25°5	+24°1								

AREAS and HELIOGRAPHIC POSITIONS of GROUPS of SUN SPOTS—continued.

Date. Greenwich Civil Time.	Projected Area of		Area for Group.		Mean Longitude of Group.	Mean Latitude of Group.	Longitude from Central Meridian.	Date. Greenwich Civil Time.	Projected Area of		Area for Group.		Mean Longitude of Group.	Mean Latitude of Group.	Longitude from Central Meridian.
	Umbra.	Whole Spot.	Umbra.	Whole Spot.					Umbra.	Whole Spot.	Umbra.	Whole Spot.			

Group 4977:

A small spot, α , with two very small companions on August 17.

1902. d Aug. 17'130 18'180	4 6	21 14	4 4	19 10	298°0 298°8	+22°0 +21°1	-55°3 -40°6	Means	4	15	298°40	+21°55	...
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Group 4978.

A pair of very faint small spots.

Aug. 20'501	0	40	0	25	288°7	+38°6	-20°1	Means	0	25	288°7	+38°6	...
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Group 4979.

Three very small spots.

Aug. 24'593	5	22	3	12	276°9	+19°0	+22°2	Means	3	12	276°9	+19°0	...
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Group 4980.

Several small spots in a straight stream on September 18. The first and last spots, α and β , are the largest and best defined, and alone remain after September 21.

Sept. 18'447 19'438 20'416 21'448 22'469 23'229	0 30 18 34 0 0	35 89 47 133 42 7	0 16 9 19 0 0	19 45 50 75 26 5	269°4 268°9 268°8 268°5 268°7 270°9	+22°7 +22°7 +22°7 +22°5 +22°0 +21°8	-17°0 -4°4 +8°4 +21°7 +35°4 +47°6	Means	7	37	269°20	+22°40	...
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Group 4981.

A spot, α , which steadily diminishes in size. A small companion is seen near it on September 24.

Sept. 21'448 22'469 23'229 24'488	0 7 21 12	32 59 74 58	0 12 21 10	100 86 77 41	164°0 161°9 161°4 160°9	+20°1 +20°6 +20°0 +20°1	-82°8 -71°4 -61°9 -45°6	Means	11	76	162°05	+20°20	...
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Group 4982.

A large elliptical spot, α , followed on September 24 and succeeding days by several small spots in a straight stream. On September 25, and again on September 28 and succeeding days, α is also preceded by a stream of small spots.

1902. d Sept. 22'469 23'229 24'488 25'466 26'462 27'472 28'488 29'562 30'169	42 34 57 73 56 41 51 34 24	160 232 274 329 342 301 249 192 258	75 43 47 48 33 23 29 20 15	313 294 225 221 206 172 142 116 68	161°9 161°6 161°3 161°4 161°3 161°3 161°2 160°5 160°6	-20°9 -21°4 -20°9 -20°9 -20°7 -20°8 -20°6 -20°7 -21°0	-71°4 -61°7 -45°2 -32°6 -19°3 -6°0 +7°3 +20°8 +28°7
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Group 4983.

Several spots in a sinuous stream. α and β , the first and last spots, are the largest. α has become a large regular spot by October 9. β has broken up by October 8. α remains alone by October 14.

Oct. 5'124 6'155 7'153 8'429 9'299 10'458 11'146 12'496 13'305 14'565 15'287 16'609	22 58 57 106 105 59 55 63 44 31 22 0	96 431 503 620 535 368 300 298 250 155 104 23	34 54 55 57 53 31 27 36 29 28 26 0	151 402 349 345 278 182 152 163 143 130 122 122	354°0 354°3 355°3 356°6 356°9 358°4 358°7 358°7 359°1 359°3 358°4 0°1	+10°0 +9°7 +9°9 +9°7 +9°6 +9°8 +9°6 +9°3 +9°8 +9°4 +10°0 +9°3	-72°4 -58°5 -44°3 -26°1 -14°3 +2°4 +11°8 +29°6 +40°7 +57°6 +66°1 +85°2
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Group 4984.

Two small spots, α and β . A very small spot accompanies β on October 9.

Oct. 7'153 8'429 9'299	7 26 4	23 66 17	4 12 3	12 25 10	18°5 20°4 21°2	+22°0 +21°5 +21°7	-21°1 -2°3 +10°0
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AREAS and HELIOGRAPHIC POSITIONS of GROUPS of SUN SPOTS—*continued.*

AREAS and HELIOGRAPHIC POSITIONS of GROUPS of SUN SPOTS—*continued*.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

TOTAL PROJECTED AREAS OF SUN SPOTS AND FACULÆ
FOR EACH DAY,

AND

MEAN AREAS AND MEAN HELIOGRAPHIC LATITUDE

OF

SUN SPOTS AND FACULÆ

FOR EACH ROTATION OF THE SUN

AND FOR THE YEAR

1902.

TOTAL PROJECTED AREAS OF SUN SPOTS and FACULÆ for EACH DAY in the YEAR 1902.

The Projected Area is the Area as it is measured on the photograph, uncorrected for the effect of foreshortening, and expressed in millionths of the Sun's apparent disk.

The Greenwich Civil Time is expressed by the month, day of the month (civil reckoning), and decimal of a day, reckoned from Greenwich Mean Midnight.

Greenwich Civil Time.	Projected Area.			Greenwich Civil Time.	Projected Area.			Greenwich Civil Time.	Projected Area.			Greenwich Civil Time.	Projected Area.		
	Umbra.	Whole Spots.	Faculae.		Umbra.	Whole Spots.	Faculae.		Umbra.	Whole Spots.	Faculae.		Umbra.	Whole Spots.	Faculae.
1902. Jan.	d			1902. Feb.	d			1902. Apr.	d			1902. May	d		
1·5	o	o	o	19·3	o	o	o	7	No	photograph.		26·4	33	213	1608
2·2	o	o	o	20·2	o	o	o	8·2	o	o	370	27·4	40	250	101
3·2	o	o	o	21·5	o	o	o	9·5	o	o	556	28·4	74	268	o
4·2	o	o	102	22·5	o	o	o	10·2	o	o	251	29·4	64	202	o
5·3	o	30	160	23·2	o	o	o	11·2	o	o	o	30·1	32	182	144
6·2	52	204	o	24·2	o	o	o	12·4	o	o	o	31·5	33	113	o
7·3	88	682	o	25·5	o	o	o	13·6	o	o	o				
8·2	124	758	o	26·5	o	o	o	14·4	o	o	o				
9·2	155	969	o	27·5	o	o	o	15·2	o	o	o				
10·2	132	719	45	28·2	o	o	o	16·2	o	o	o				
11·2	84	630	62					17·1	o	o	o				
12·2	88	502	o					18·4	o	o	o				
13·2	38	353	o	March	1·2	o	o	19·5	o	o	o				
14·3	23	224	295	2·2	o	16	41	20·5	o	o	o				
15·2	6	34	187	3·6	10	59	543	21·2	o	o	49				
16·2	o	o	485	4·2	21	139	419	22·2	o	o	o				
17·2	o	o	o	5·2	121	546	29	23·4	o	o	o				
18·2	o	o	o	6	No	photograph.		24·4	o	o	o				
19·5	o	o	o	7·2	182	1028	234	25·2	o	o	o				
20·2	o	o	125	8·2	214	1333	o	26·5	o	o	88				
21·2	o	o	184	9·5	244	1387	31	27·5	o	o	190				
22·2	o	o	109	10·2	191	1094	o	28·4	o	o	581				
23·2	o	o	o	11·2	78	471	540	29·2	o	o	o				
24·2	o	o	o	12·3	62	427	961	30·2	o	o	o				
25·5	o	o	o	13·5	18	258	337								
26·5	o	o	o	14·2	15	46	355								
27·2	o	o	o	15·4	o	o	o	May	1·4	o	o	o			
28·3	o	o	126	16·4	o	o	o		2·3	o	o	109	19·4	o	o
29·5	o	o	o	17·6	o	o	o		3·4	o	o	o	20·2	o	o
30·3	o	o	95	18·2	o	o	o		4·4	o	o	o	21·4	o	o
31·2	o	o	147	19·4	o	o	o		5·5	o	9	538	22·4	o	o
Feb.	1·2	o	o	19	20·6	o	o	63	6·5	o	o	364	23·4	o	12
	2·2	o	o	o	21·4	o	o		7·5	o	o	o	24·5	o	41
	3·2	o	o	40	22·5	o	o		8·5	o	o	o	25·4	o	163
	4	No	photograph.	23·5	o	o	o	9·4	o	o	o	26·4	o	o	o
	5·5	o	o	o	24·2	o	o		10·5	o	o	o	27·5	o	o
	6·2	o	o	51	25·5	o	o		11·2	o	o	o	28·5	o	o
	7·3	o	o	o	26·4	o	o		12·6	o	o	o	29·2	o	o
	8·2	o	o	o	27·7	o	o		13·1	o	o	o	30·5	o	o
	9	No	photograph.	28·5	o	o	o		14·5	o	o	o			
	10·5	o	o	o	29·2	o	o	o	15	No	photograph.				
	11·3	o	o	32	30·2	o	o	293	16·1	o	o	o	1·2	o	o
	12·2	o	o	138	31·5	o	o	620	17·4	o	o	o	2·6	o	o
	13·2	o	17	54	April	1·6	o	714	18·5	o	o	o	3·5	o	o
	14·2	o	o	o		2·4	o	1123	19·5	o	o	o	4·5	1	14
	15·2	o	o	o		3·6	o	o	20·1	o	o	o	5	No	photograph.
	16·5	o	o	o		4·4	o	o	21·4	o	23	o	6·5	o	80
	17·5	o	o	o		5·2	o	o	22·1	o	o	o	7·5	o	o
	18·3	o	o	o		6·5	o	o	23	No	photograph.		8·5	o	o
									24·2	15	97	416	9·4	o	o
									24	173	1152	11·4	10·6	o	o
										24	173	1152	11·4	o	178

TOTAL PROJECTED AREAS of SUN SPOTS and FACULÆ—concluded.

Greenwich Civil Time.	Projected Area.			Greenwich Civil Time.	Projected Area.			Greenwich Civil Time.	Projected Area.			Greenwich Civil Time.	Projected Area.				
	Umbra.	Whole Spots.	Faculae.		Umbra.	Whole Spots.	Faculae.		Umbra.	Whole Spots.	Faculae.		Umbra.	Whole Spots.	Faculae.		
1902. July	d			1902. Aug.	d			1902. Oct.	d			1902. Nov.	d				
	12°4	o	o	1902. 25°5	o	o	o	1902. Oct.	6°2	58	431	1902. Nov.	18°5	74	316		
	13°5	o	o	26°6	o	o	105	7°2	85	526	539	19°4	119	710	513		
	14°4	o	o	27	No	photograph.		8°4	131	686	121	20°2	157	852	66		
	15°5	o	o	28°5	o	o	o	9°3	109	552	o	21°1	166	1071	182		
	16°4	o	o	29°4	o	o	112	10°5	59	368	o	22°6	158	871	107		
	17°5	o	o	30°2	o	o	45	11°1	55	300	o	23°4	75	643	412		
	18°5	o	o	31°2	o	o	o	12°5	63	298	o	24°3	78	697	2144		
	19°5	o	o					13°3	44	250	77	25°2	55	481	674		
	20°2	o	o	238				14°6	31	155	203	26°3	11	104	486		
	21°2	o	o	193	Sept.	1°5	o	o	52	15°3	22	109	398	27°1	o	3	126
	22°2	o	o	o		2°2	o	o	47	16°6	o	23	146	28°3	1	7	141
	23°5	o	o	o		3°5	o	o	o	17°4	o	o	o	29°2	o	o	75
	24°5	o	o	o		4°4	o	o	o	18°3	o	o	o	30°2	o	o	141
	25°2	o	o	o		5	No	photograph.		19°5	o	o	64				
	26°4	o	o	o		6°5	o	o	o	20°3	o	o	165				
	27°2	o	o	o		7°5	o	o	o	21°5	9	28	203	Dec.	1°2	o	238
	28°4	o	o	o		8°4	o	o	o	22°4	7	56	182		2°4	o	14
	29°5	o	o	o		9°2	o	o	20	23°1	34	207	260		3	No	photograph.
	30	No	photograph.			10°5	o	o	o	24°5	103	619	239		4°4	o	o
	31°5	o	o	o		11°3	o	o	o	25°2	59	474	227		5°2	o	o
						12°6	o	o	o	26°1	75	550	543		6°2	o	o
						13°4	o	o	o	27°1	76	567	651		7°3	o	o
						14°1	o	o	272	28°1	80	539	1107		8°2	o	68
						15°2	o	o	232	29°4	35	205	1063		9°2	o	37
						16°4	o	o	o	30°5	5	38	541		10°3	o	128
						17°4	o	o	42	31°5	o	o	97		11°2	o	330
						18°4	o	35	o						12°5	o	45
						19°4	30	89	o						13°2	o	840
						20°4	18	97	o						14°2	o	738
						21°4	34	165	110	Nov.	1°5	o	o		15°4	o	350
						22°5	51	260	579		2°5	o	o		16°2	4	51
						23°2	55	313	1358		3°1	o	o		17°2	4	36
						24°5	69	332	1146		6°5	o	o		18°4	o	277
						25°4	73	329	582		5°2	o	o		19	No	photograph.
						26°5	56	342	o		4°5	o	o		20°2	o	628
						27°5	41	301	o		7°5	o	o		21°3	o	1257
						28°5	51	249	o		8°6	o	o		22°2	o	464
						29°6	34	192	o		9°5	o	o		23°3	o	293
						30°1	24	104	o		10°2	o	o		24°5	o	o
											11°3	o	o		25°3	o	o
											12°5	o	o		26°2	o	o
											13°4	o	o		27°4	o	143
											14°1	2	35	90	28°5	o	400
											15°2	10	73	797	29°4	o	395
											16°5	19	76	1311	30°4	o	431
											17°5	18	58	720	31°2	o	o

MEAN AREAS of SUN SPOTS and FACULÆ, as measured on PHOTOGRAPHS taken at the ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH, at DEHRA DUN, INDIA, and in MAURITIUS, for each ROTATION of the SUN, from 1901 December 14 to 1902 December 31.

The Mean Areas have been formed by taking the Means of the Areas for each day of observation throughout each Rotation of the Sun, the Projected Areas being the Areas as measured on the photographs and expressed in millionths of the Sun's apparent disk, and the Areas corrected for foreshortening being expressed in millionths of the Sun's visible hemisphere.

The rotations adopted in the following table (which is in continuation of those for the years 1873-1901 printed in the Greenwich Observations for 1884 and succeeding years) correspond to the synodic rotation of the Sun, and the commencement of each is defined by the coincidence of the assumed prime meridian with the central meridian, the assumed prime meridian being that meridian which passed through the ascending node at mean noon on January 1, 1854, and the assumed period of the Sun's sidereal rotation being 25.38 days. The rotations adopted in the volumes of Greenwich Observations, 1877 to 1883, correspond, on the other hand, to the sidereal rotation of the Sun, the commencement of each being defined by the coincidence of the assumed prime meridian with the ascending node. The numeration of the rotations is in continuation of Carrington's series (*Observations of Solar Spots made at Redhill* by R. C. Carrington, F.R.S.), No. 1 being the rotation commencing 1853, November 9. The dates of commencement of the rotations are given in GREENWICH CIVIL TIME, reckoning from midnight.

No. of Rotation.	Date of Commencement of each Rotation.	No. of Days on which Photographs were taken.	Mean of Daily Areas.					
			Projected.			Corrected for Foreshortening.		
			Umbræ.	Whole Spots.	Faculæ.	Umbræ.	Whole Spots.	Faculæ.
645	1901 December 14.20	28	20*	122*	20	11*	67*	26
646	1902 January 10.53	26	9.2	67	73	6.1	45*	92
647	February 6.87	26	5.8	30	49	4.2	22*	60
648	March 6.21	27	37*	224*	195	2.9	179*	210
649	April 2.52	26	0.0	0.0	80	0.0	0.0	92
650	April 29.77	25	2.9	21	167	3.0	21*	175
651	May 72.00	27	11*	44	228	6.7	28*	244
652	June 23.20	27	0.1	1.0	62	0.1	0.9	62
653	July 20.40	22	0.0	0.5	23	0.0	0.3	25
654	August 16.62	25	0.6	3.9	29	0.4	2.6	35
655	September 12.87	27	35*	198*	251	16*	146*	279
656	October 10.15	27	28*	177	318	19*	124*	349
657	November 6.45	27	35*	223*	331	24*	167*	362
658	December 3.76	26	0.3	5.9	314	0.3	3.9	342

MEAN AREAS of SUN SPOTS and FACULÆ, as measured on PHOTOGRAPHS taken at the ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH, at DEHRA DUN, INDIA, and in MAURITIUS, for the YEAR 1902.

The Mean Projected Areas are expressed in millionths of the Sun's apparent disk.

The Mean Areas corrected for foreshortening are expressed in millionths of the Sun's visible hemisphere.

Year.	No. of Days on which Photographs were taken.	Mean of Daily Areas.					
		Projected.			Corrected for Foreshortening.		
		Umbræ.	Whole Spots.	Faculæ.	Umbræ.	Whole Spots.	Faculæ.
1902	349	14	86	163	10	62	178

MEAN HELIOGRAPHIC LATITUDE of SUN SPOTS, as measured on PHOTOGRAPHS taken at the ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH, at DEHRA DUN, INDIA, and in MAURITIUS, for each ROTATION of the SUN, from 1901 December 14 to 1902 December 31.

The numbers given in the accompanying table have been formed as follows:—

The Heliographic Latitude of each Spot for each day has been multiplied by its Area (corrected for foreshortening), and the sum of the products, for Spots North of the Sun's Equator, has been divided by the sum of the corresponding Areas to form Mean Heliographic Latitude of Spotted Area North of Equator; similarly for Spots South of the Equator. In forming the Mean Heliographic Latitude of entire Spotted Area, the algebraic sum of the products for Spots North and South of the Equator has been divided by the sum of the Areas; and for the Mean Distance from the Equator for all Spots, the numerical sum of the products, without regard to the sign of the latitude, has been similarly divided.

The Mean Areas have been formed by dividing the sum of the Daily Areas (corrected for foreshortening) by the number of days of observation for each Rotation of the Sun, and are expressed in millionths of the Sun's visible hemisphere.

No. of Rotation.	Date of Commencement of each Rotation.	No. of Days on which Photographs were taken.	Spots NORTH of the Equator.		Spots SOUTH of the Equator.		Mean Heliographic Latitude of entire Spotted Area.	Mean Distance from Equator of all Spots.
			Mean of Daily Areas.	Mean Heliographic Latitude.	Mean of Daily Areas.	Mean Heliographic Latitude.		
645	1901 Dec. 14 ^d 20	28	0°3	26°70	67°	7°95	- 7°82	8°02
646	1902 Jan. 10 ⁵³	26	0°0	...	45°	7°41	- 7°41	7°41
647	Feb. 6 ⁸⁷	26	21°	22°88	0°7	15°53	+ 21°58	22°63
648	Mar. 6 ²¹	27	179°	24°46	0°0	...	+ 24°46	24°46
649	Apr. 2 ⁵²	26	0°0	...	0°0	...	...	...
650	Apr. 29 ⁷⁷	25	21°	25°95	0°0	...	+ 25°95	25°95
651	May 27 ⁰⁰	27	28°	25°82	0°0	...	+ 25°82	25°82
652	June 23 ²⁰	27	0°9	26°08	0°0	...	+ 26°08	26°08
653	July 20 ⁴⁰	22	0°0	...	0°3	25°70	- 25°70	25°70
654	Aug. 16 ⁶²	25	2°6	27°50	0°0	...	+ 27°50	27°50
655	Sept. 12 ⁸⁷	27	78°	13°10	68°	20°95	- 27°3	16°75
656	Oct. 10 ¹⁵	27	40°	9°88	84°	20°73	- 10°79	17°21
657	Nov. 6 ⁴⁵	27	165°	14°81	1°5	17°34	+ 14°52	14°83
658	Dec. 3 ⁷⁶	26	3°4	21°23	0°5	18°95	+ 16°46	20°96

MEAN HELIOGRAPHIC LATITUDE of SUN SPOTS, as measured on PHOTOGRAPHS taken at the ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH, at DEHRA DUN, INDIA, and in MAURITIUS, for the YEAR 1902.

YEAR.	No. of Days on which Photographs were taken.	Spots NORTH of the Equator.		Spots SOUTH of the Equator.		Mean Heliographic Latitude of entire Spotted Area.	Mean Distance from Equator of all Spots.
		Mean of Daily Areas.	Mean Heliographic Latitude.	Mean of Daily Areas.	Mean Heliographic Latitude.		
1902	349	42	18°81	21	15°29	+7°48	17°64

NOTE.—In the computations for forming the corresponding Tables given in the volumes for 1884 and 1885, the latitudes of the Spots were only taken to the nearest whole degree, the next higher whole degree being adopted whenever the fractional part of the latitude amounted to or exceeded 5°. Thus, under 8°, for example, would be included all Spots from 7°5 to 8°4, both inclusive; and the corresponding mean latitude should have been taken as 7°95 instead of 8°. The Mean Heliographic Latitudes, therefore, both for Spots North and Spots South of the Equator, and the Mean Distances from the Equator of all Spots, both for the rotations and for entire years, require a correction of - 0°05. The Mean Latitude of the entire Spotted Area requires the following correction:—

$$- 0°05 \times \frac{\text{Mean Area N.} - \text{Mean Area S.}}{\text{Mean Area N.} + \text{Mean Area S.}}$$

These corrections have been applied in computing the Mean Heliographic Latitudes and Mean Distance from the Equator given in the above Tables for 1902, and in corresponding Tables for the years 1886 to 1901.